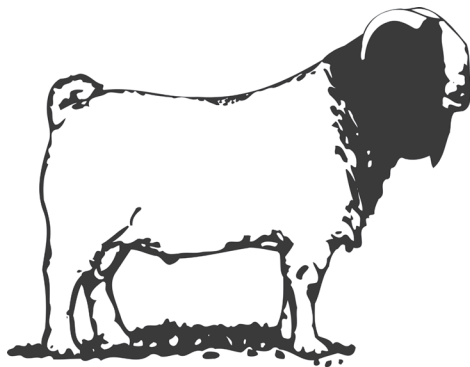




canadienne de la
chèvre de boucherie

2014 **Type** **Evaluation** **H A N D B O O K**



Copyright © 2014 Canadian Meat Goat Association.
All rights reserved. No part of this handbook may be reproduced or transmitted
in any form by any means without written permission from the
Canadian Meat Goat Association's Board of Directors.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Boer Goat Type Evaluation 4-5

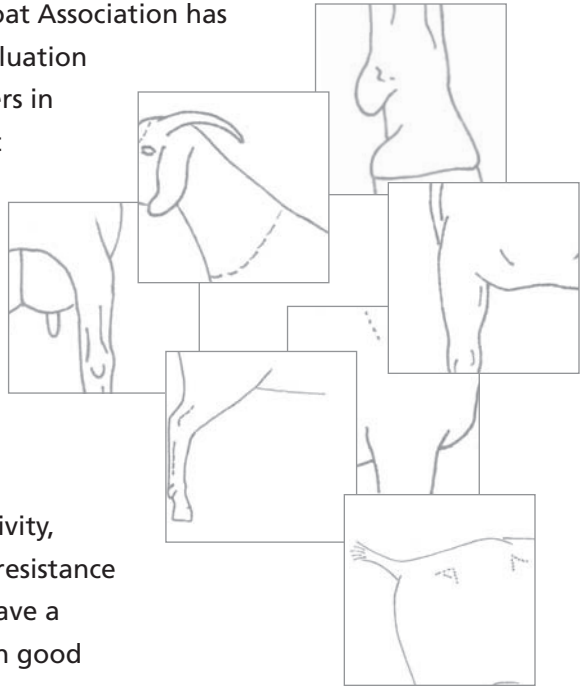
Scorecard breakdown:

- 1. Size and development 7
- 2. Structure - frame 8-9
- 3. Structure - feet and legs 10-12
- 4. Structure - rump 13-14
- 5. Volume and capacity 15-17
- 6. Muscling and finish 18-21
- 7. Breed and sex character 22-24
- 8. Soundness/Reproductive system 25-28

Breeder information 29-31

BOER GOAT TYPE EVALUATION

The Canadian Meat Goat Association has designed this Type Evaluation program to aid breeders in identifying the specific strengths and weaknesses of individual animals and, as a result, to lead to herd improvement and corresponding overall breed improvement. Productivity, longevity and disease-resistance have been shown to have a direct relationship with good conformation.



Data collected from the program will be used for the genetic evaluation of sires and to establish a more accurate numeric representation of the Canadian Boer Goat. Exceptional animals will be recognized and publicized in the Canadian Meat Goat Journal and on the CMGA website.

For breeders, Type Evaluation results could also be used as a marketing tool, making purchasing and selling easier to do at a distance, when looking for animals with specific strengths to complement herds.

The evaluation is based on comparing the individual animal (and its parts) with the ideal Canadian Boer Goat, according to the current CMGA Scorecard and current CMGA Boer Breed Standards.

The appraisal is divided into eight sections:

1. Size and development
2. Structure - frame
3. Structure - feet and legs
4. Structure - rump
5. Volume and capacity
6. Muscling and finish
7. Breed and sex character
8. Soundness/Reproductive system

Linear type traits are evaluated individually – in some cases an intermediate value is desired; in others it will be at the end of the range. The shaded areas on the scale identify the desired range. The evaluator will mark how close the individual animal comes to the ideal for each trait, illustrating what is needed for improvement.

Undesirable Characteristics and Cull Defects are marked, if applicable, to provide further information to the breeder. These are considered when assigning the linear score.

The Boer goat is a meat animal and should display volume with symmetry, giving a strong and vigorous appearance. All of the component body parts should blend together smoothly to form a refined, well-fleshed animal that stands squarely on its feet and legs and moves forward freely.

– from CMGA Boer Breed Standards

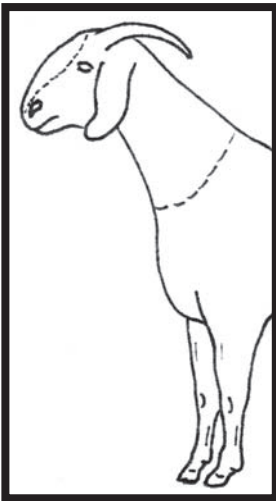
1. SIZE AND DEVELOPMENT

Conform to breed standard for height and weight.

Height & Weight

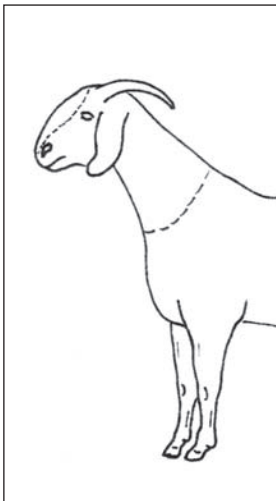


Too tall
Too large



OPTIMUM

Height: 26-29" (bucks)
24-27" (does)
Weight: 150-210 lbs. (bucks)
120-170 lbs. (does)

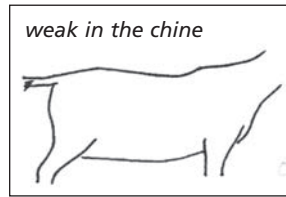


Too short
Too small

2. STRUCTURE – FRAME

Appearing powerful and balanced. Topline should be straight, strong and nearly level. Shoulders should be strong with shoulder blades set smoothly against chest wall and withers. Withers should be slightly rounded and barely defined with even flesh covering; blending smoothly into the chine. Neck should be proportional to body size and thick at base, blending smoothly into shoulders and brisket.

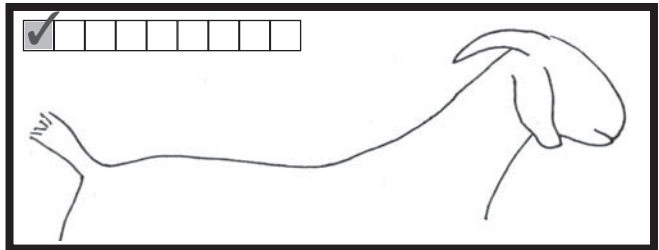
Undesirable characteristic: weak in the chine



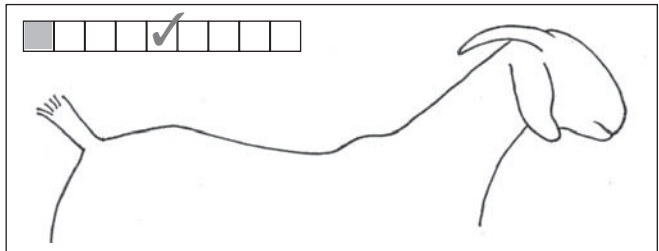
Topline

OPTIMUM

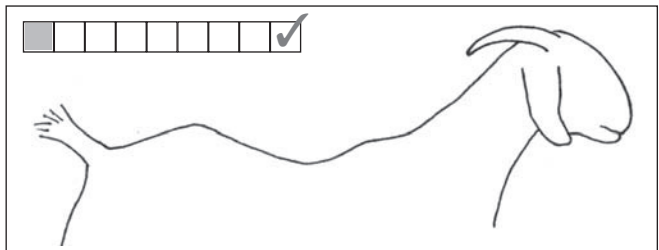
Straight,
strong,
nearly level



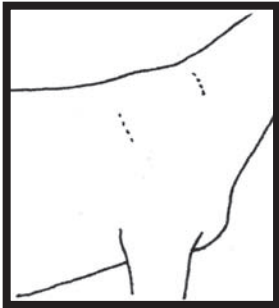
Intermediate



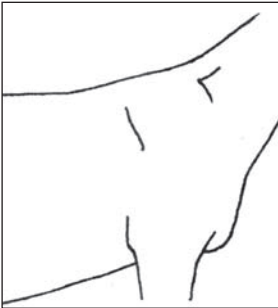
Weak



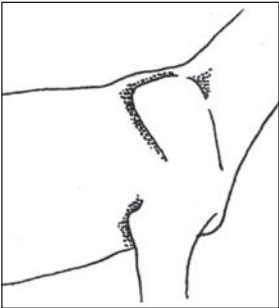
Shoulders and withers



OPTIMUM
Shoulders strong,
smoothly blended
Withers slightly
rounded, smoothly
blended into neck

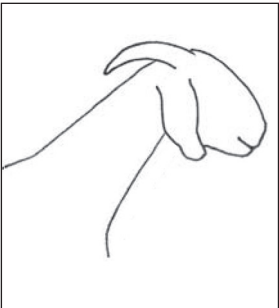


Intermediate

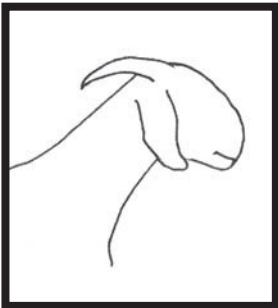


Shoulders weak, loose
Withers angular,
poorly blended

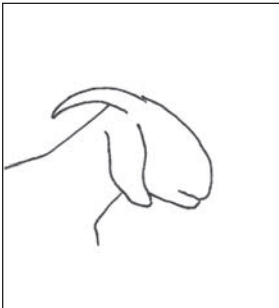
Neck



Too long, too thin



OPTIMUM

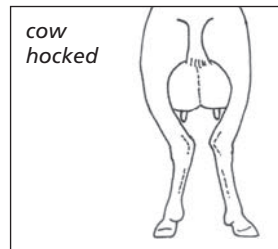


Too short, too thick

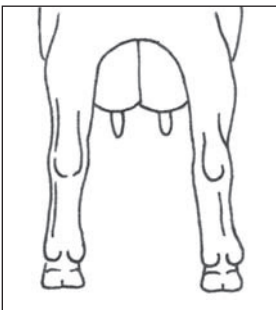
3. STRUCTURE – FEET AND LEGS

Legs adequately proportioned to support weight; feet sound, short, wide and pointed forward with a deep heel, level sole and closed toes. Strong pasterns are a must. Forelegs medium in length, wide apart, squarely set, straight with strong bones. Hindlegs wide apart and nearly straight when viewed from the rear, nearly perpendicular from hock to pastern when viewed from side. Hocks wide apart when viewed from rear and showing correct angulation when viewed from side.

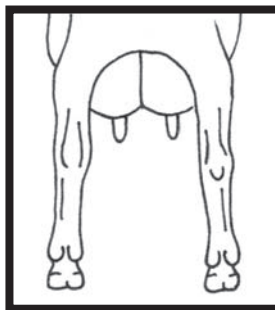
Undesirable characteristic: cow hocked



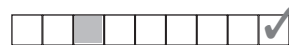
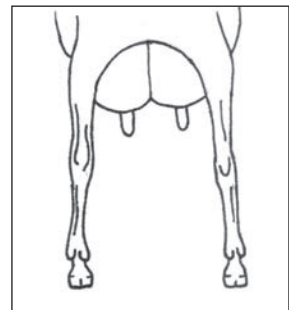
Bone quality



Coarse

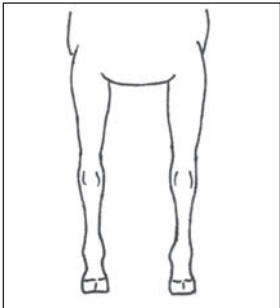


OPTIMUM

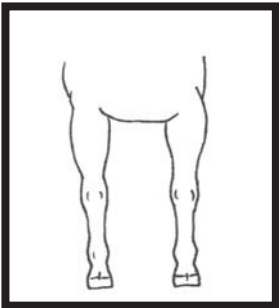


Frail

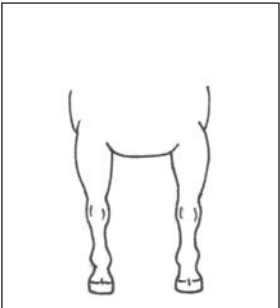
Forelegs



Too long

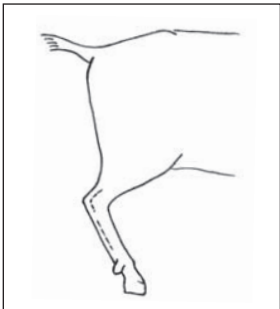


OPTIMUM
Medium length

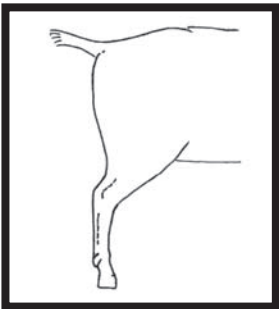


Too short

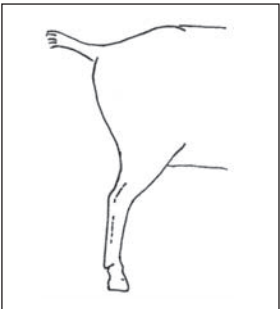
Hindlegs



Sickled

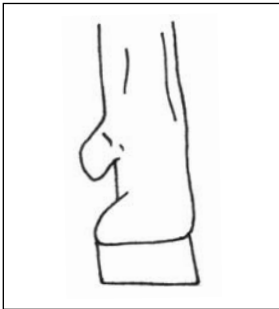


OPTIMUM

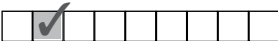
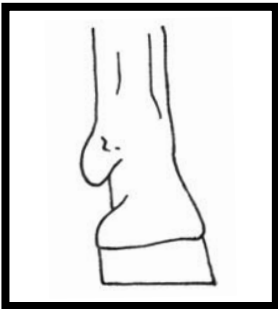


Posty

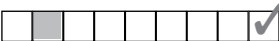
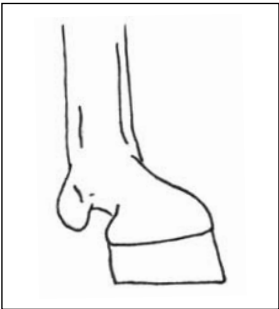
Pastern strength



Straight

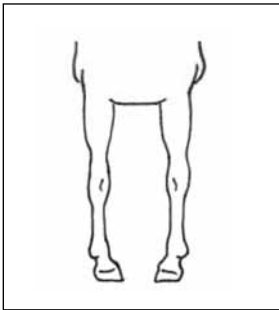


OPTIMUM

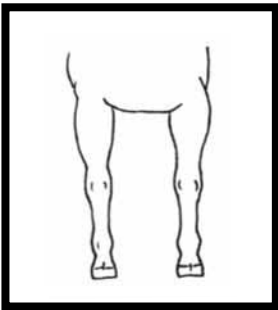


Weak

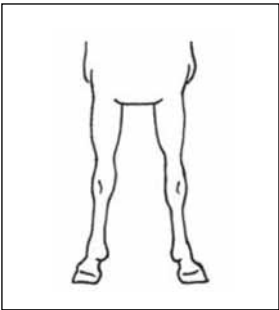
Toes



Pointed in



OPTIMUM

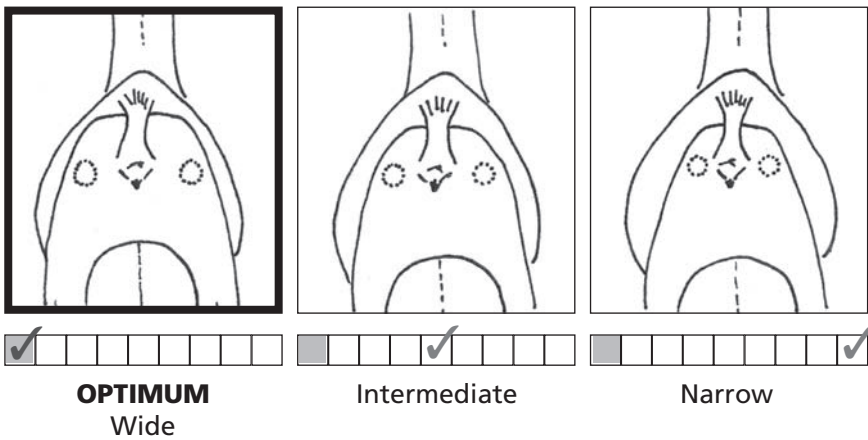


Pointed out

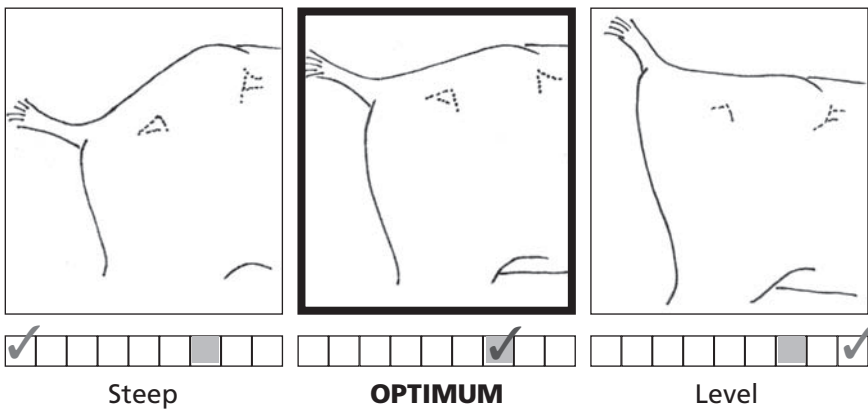
4. STRUCTURE – RUMP

Long, broad and slightly sloping with smooth even covering of flesh. Hips wide apart and level with back. Thurls wide apart and nearly level from thurl to thurl; thurls approximately 2.4cm (1”) below hips. Pin bones wide apart and lower than hips. Tail head slightly above and neatly set between pin bones.

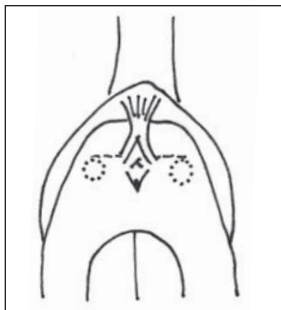
Width



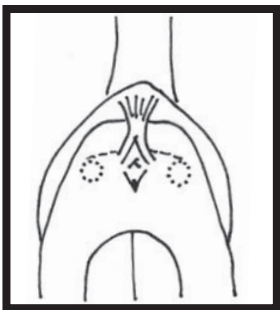
Slope



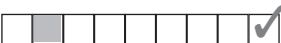
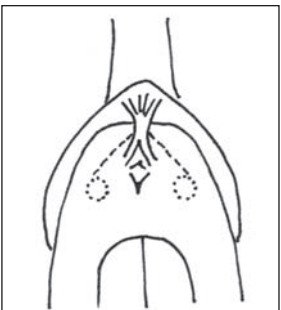
Thurl to thurl



Level



OPTIMUM

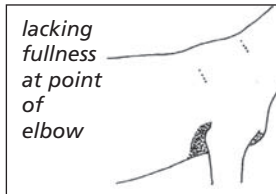


A-frame

5. VOLUME AND CAPACITY

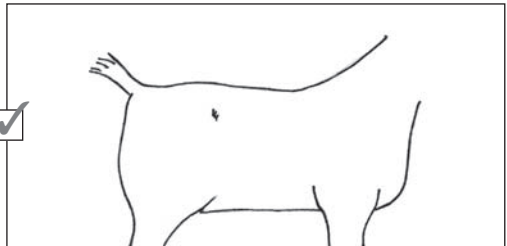
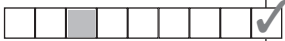
Deep and wide throughout, providing ample digestive and respiratory capacity and desirable length of body. Deep heart resulting from long, well sprung (wide, flat, long and widely spaced) foreribs; wide, muscular chest floor; full at point of elbow. Deep barrel with well sprung ribs, wide back, broad loin, flanks deep and full.

Undesirable characteristic: lacking fullness at point of elbow

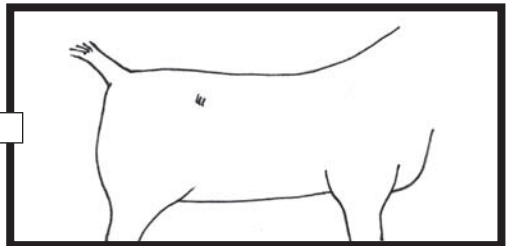


Body length

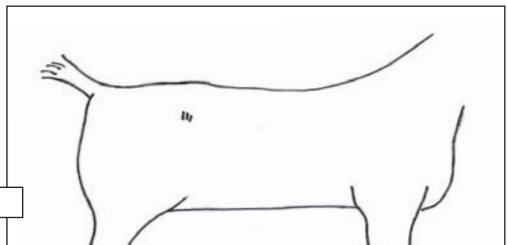
Short



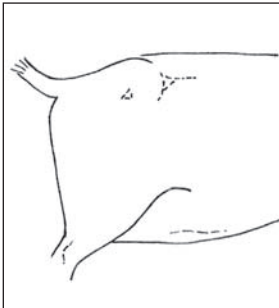
OPTIMUM



Long



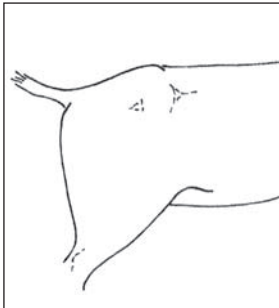
Depth of barrel



Deep

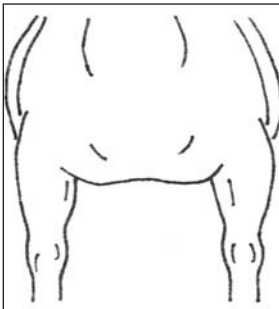


OPTIMUM

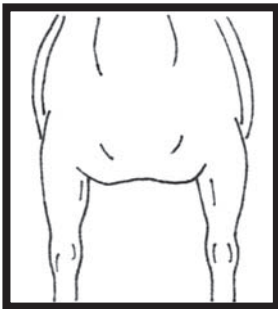


Shallow

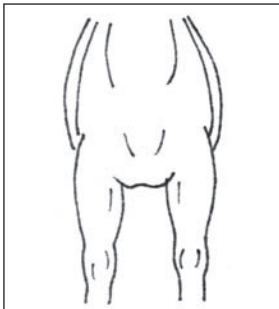
Chest floor width



Wide

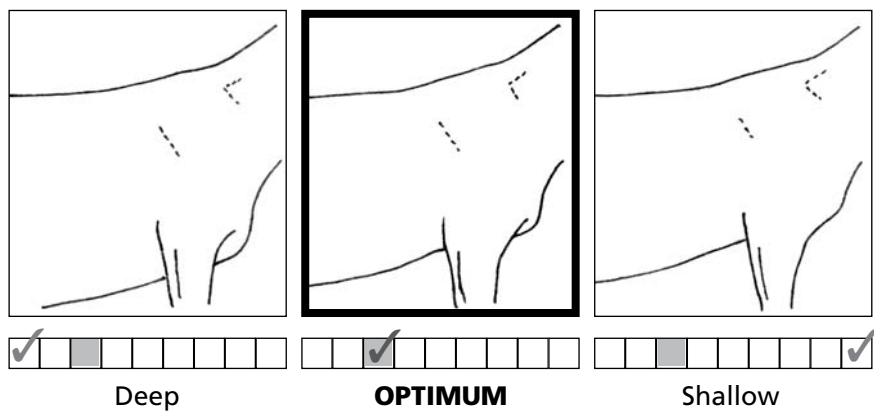


OPTIMUM

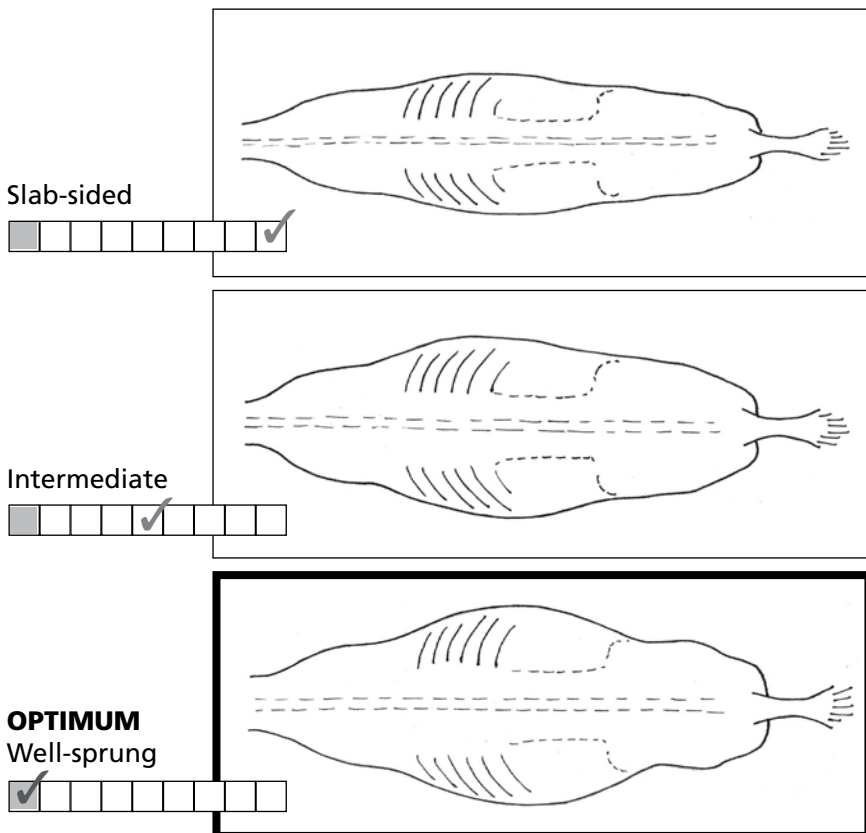


Narrow

Heart depth



Spring of rib

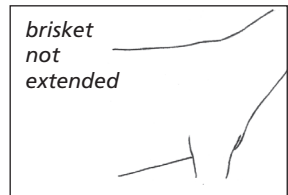
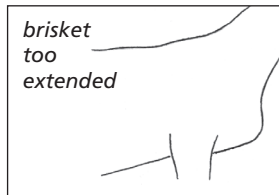


6. MUSCLING & FINISH

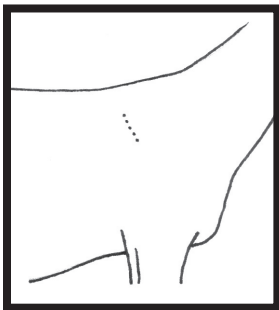
Full in the crops. Back broad and strong with even covering of smooth, firm flesh. Loin well muscled, wide, long and thick. Brisket broad, deep, muscular and firm with adequate forward extension. Forearm well muscled. Twist deep, full and firm. Escutcheon low and wide. Thighs deep, wide, muscular and firm. Preference given for superior muscle development without excess fat.

Undesirable characteristics: brisket too extended; brisket not extended

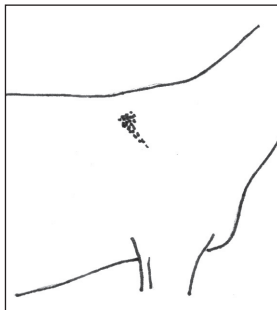
Cull defect: serious emaciation



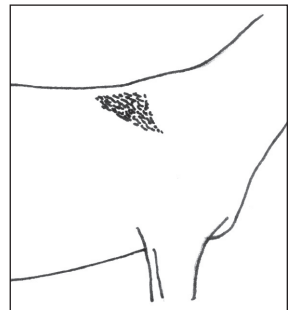
Crops



OPTIMUM
Full

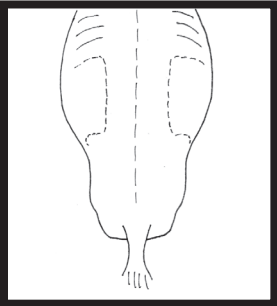


Intermediate

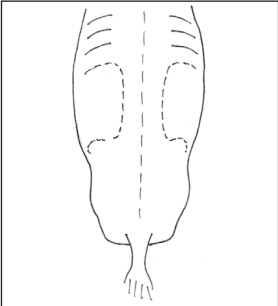


Shallow

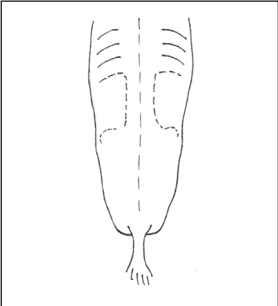
Loin



OPTIMUM
Wide, long

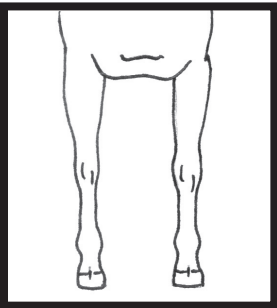


Intermediate

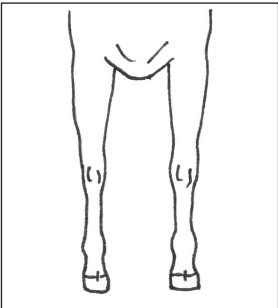


Narrow, short

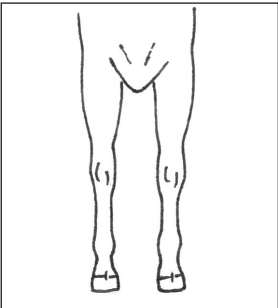
Brisket



OPTIMUM
Broad, deep

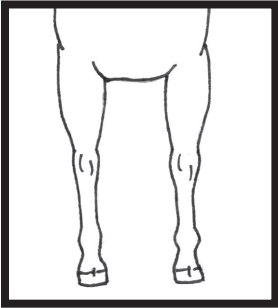


Intermediate

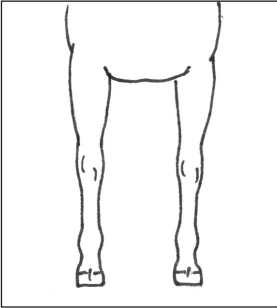


Narrow, shallow

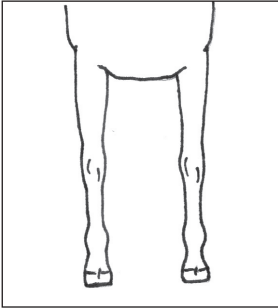
Forearm



OPTIMUM
Well-muscled

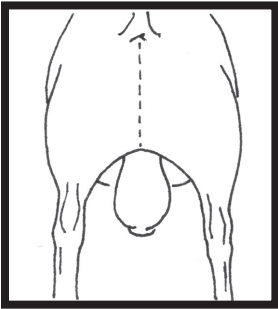


Intermediate

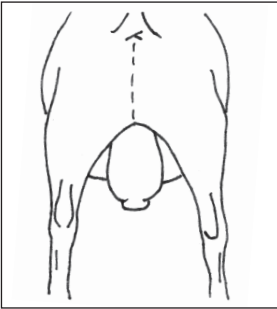


Poorly muscled

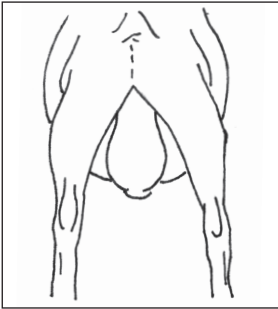
Twist and thighs



OPTIMUM
Deep, wide

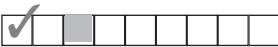
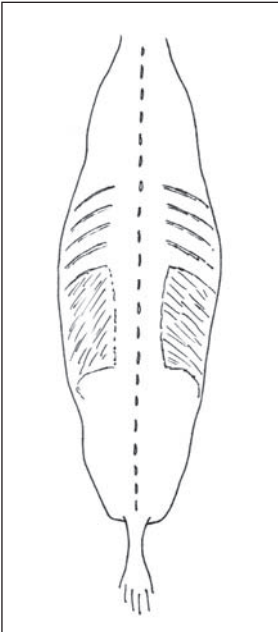


Intermediate

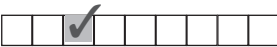
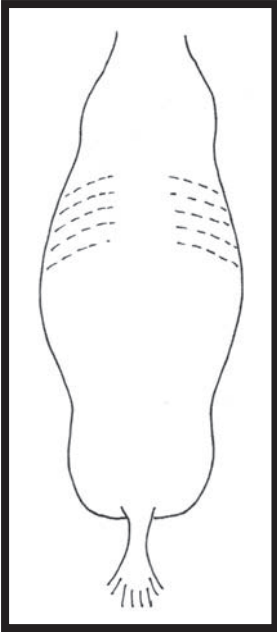


Shallow, narrow

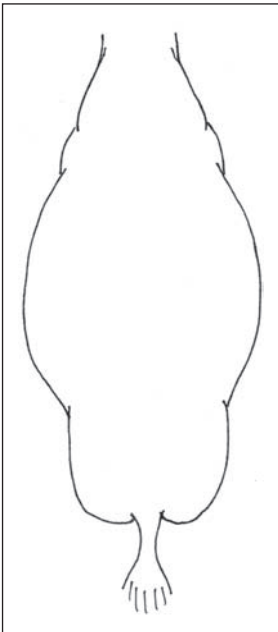
Fat (soft fleshing)



Minimal



OPTIMUM



Excessive

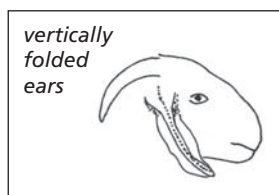
7. BREED AND SEX CHARACTER

Does should be feminine and have a well defined wedge-shaped body when viewed from the side. Bucks should be masculine, tending to carry more mass through the shoulders and chest, blending smoothly back to a muscular hindquarter.

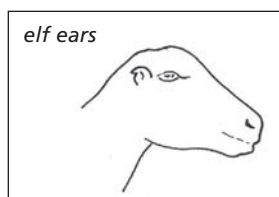
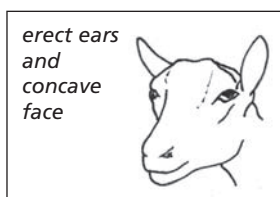
Colour should be traditional colouration consisting of white body with reddish brown on both sides of the head, the colour patch being a minimum of 10cm across in any direction. Ears should be 75% reddish brown; reddish brown may extend as far as the withers and brisket; body may have a reddish brown mark not exceeding 15cm across in any direction. Hairless areas must be 75% pigmented.

Head has convex profile with a roman nose and pendulous ears of sufficient length and laying flat against the head, not interfering with the eyes. Head must be medium length, strong and feminine (or masculine) in appearance. Muzzle broad with large, open nostrils. Jaw strong, even and correctly aligned with bite neither undershot nor overshot. Eyes full and bright, forehead wide. Horns, if present, should be round and curving to rear and out enough to allow head movement without the horns excessively rubbing the neck. The curve of the horns should follow the convex profile of the face. Dehorned animals shall not be penalized.

*Undesirable characteristics: vertically folded ears;
pinched nostrils;
weak pigmentation*



*Cull defects: total blindness; crooked face (wry face); dish face (concave);
helicopter, gopher, elf or erect ears*



Head



OPTIMUM
Strong, wide, convex,
muzzle broad

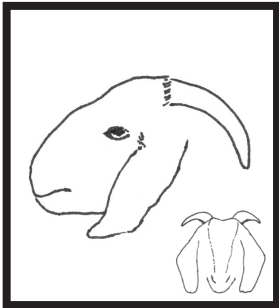


Intermediate

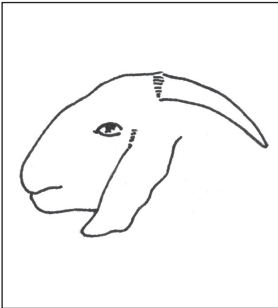


Too fine,
narrow, flat

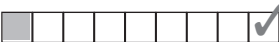
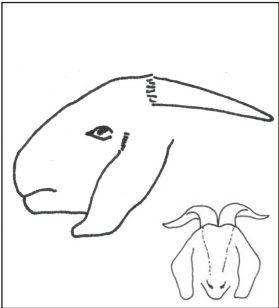
Horns



OPTIMUM
Round, wide-set



Intermediate



Straight,
narrow-set

Ears



OPTIMUM
Pendulous,
laying flat



Intermediate



Upright,
covering eyes

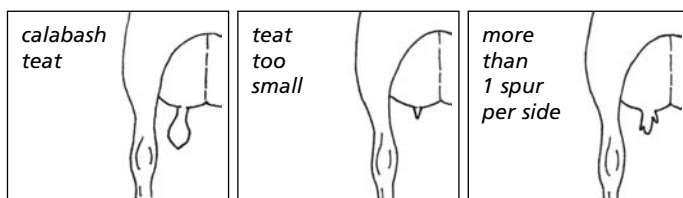
8. SOUNDNESS / REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

Jaws must be aligned, neither overshot nor undershot.

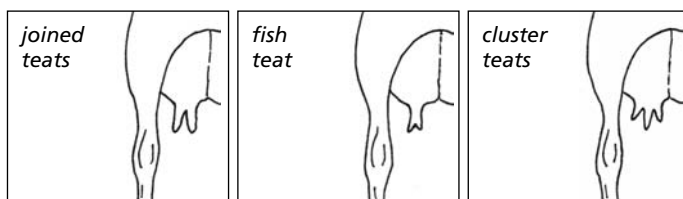
A buck must have two firm, fully descended testicles of similar size with a mature buck having a maximum scrotal split of 2.4cm (1") and a minimum scrotal circumference of 24 cm (10").

In the fore area, udder carried well forward; tightly attached without pocket; blending smoothly into body. In the rear area, udder wide and strong; udder halves evenly divided and symmetrical with strong medial suspensory ligament. Udder should be pliable and elastic, free of scar tissue, well collapsed when empty or dry; long, wide, extending well forward and showing adequate capacity without exaggerated size. A doe must have teats of desired length and size for nursing; well defined. A doe's and buck's teats must be free from obstruction; squarely and properly placed. A buck must have one or two teats per side. A doe must have one or two functional teats per side; one small blind teat/spur teat (no orifice) of less than 2.4 cm (1") is allowed per side. A doe's functional teats must be totally separated with a maximum of one orifice per teat.

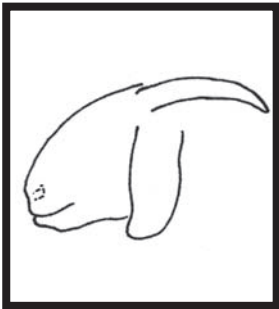
Undesirable characteristics: teat too large (calabash); teat too small; more than 1 spur or small blind teat shorter than 1"(2.4cm) per side



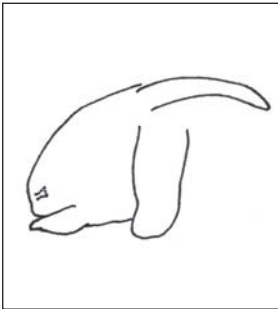
Cull defects: misalignment of jaws: overshot or undershot more than 5mm; disfiguring malocclusion (very crooked teeth); hermaphroditism (displaying characteristics of the opposite gender); teats that are joined or partially joined, including double teats, fish teats and cluster teats; more than 2 teats with orifice per side; blind teat; bucks with one testicle or abnormal testicles



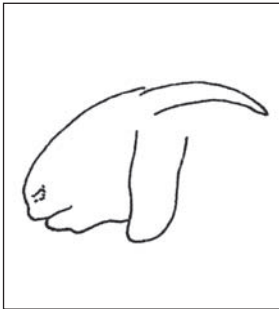
Jaw (bite)



OPTIMUM
Aligned

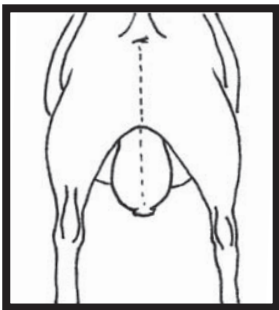


Undershot

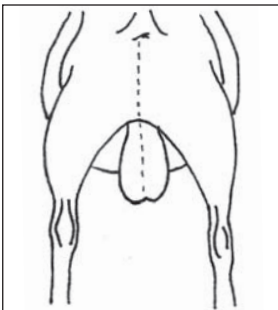


Overshot

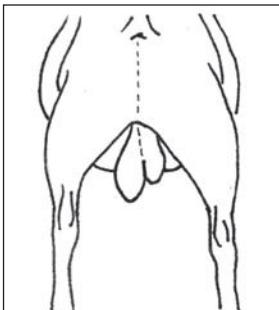
Scrotum



OPTIMUM
Large, symmetric,
balanced

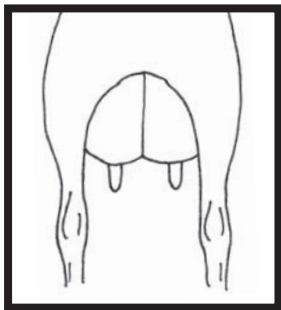


Intermediate

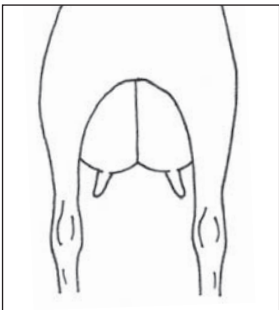


Extremely
abnormal

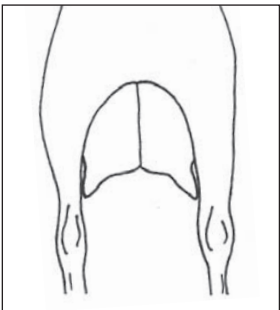
Teats



OPTIMUM
Well placed,
well defined

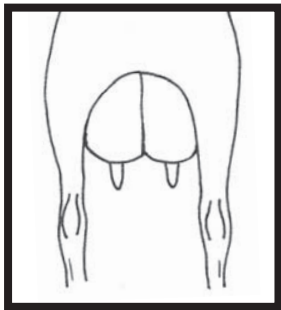


Intermediate

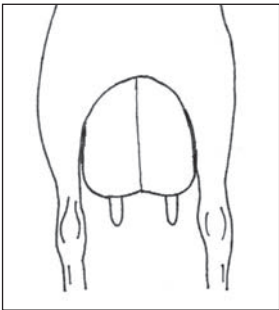


Poorly placed,
poorly defined

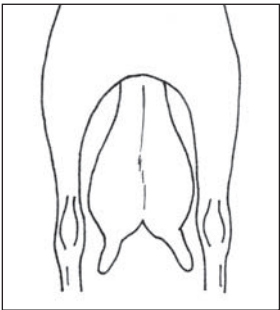
Udder - attachment



OPTIMUM
Strong

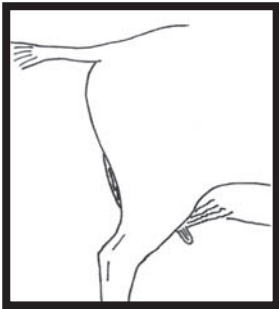


Intermediate

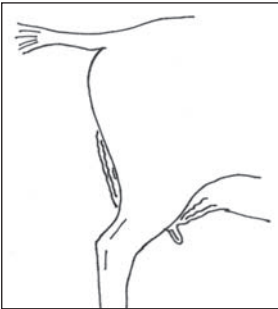


Weak

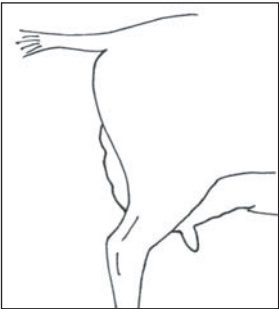
Udder - condition



OPTIMUM
Soft, well-collapsed
when empty

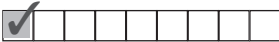
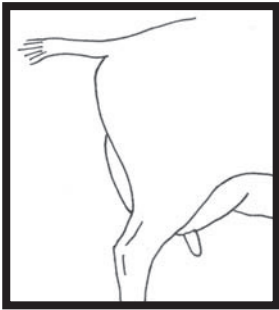


Intermediate

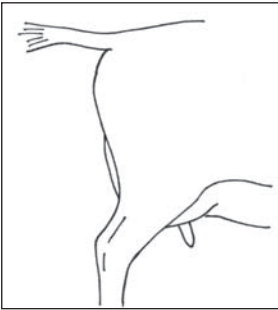


Hard, scar tissue

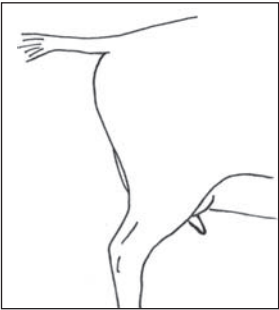
Udder - capacity



OPTIMUM
Long, wide



Intermediate



Shallow, narrow

BREEDER INFORMATION

1. The evaluator assigned will give the herd owner a minimum of two (2) weeks notice prior to his/her visit.
2. The owner may present the animals being evaluated in any order he/she wishes, however animals must be organized and restrained in a holding pen prior to the arrival of the evaluator to expedite the process.
3. The place of evaluation is at the option of the owner, with the following considerations: if outside ensure adequate shade or shelter; if inside must be on a litter-free floor. The animal will need to be restrained for taking measurements, checking bites, udders, testicles, feeling muscling & soft fleshing, etc.; and then must also be observed loose on the move.
4. All animals being evaluated must be legibly tattooed with a tattoo that matches EXACTLY as shown on the registration certificate. **It is the herd owner's responsibility to be sure that all tattoos are clearly legible.** Any discrepancies will be reported by the evaluator. An animal with a faulty or missing tattoo cannot receive an official evaluation because the tattoo is the positive identification.
5. All animals to be evaluated must have their original CMGA registration certificate on site. The evaluator will not check the certificate until the evaluation is complete.
6. The owner must provide to the evaluator: Birth Date, Kidding Date, Number of Kiddings.
7. The evaluator may ask to see previous evaluation report forms.

... continued ...

8. The herd owner shall answer any questions the evaluator may ask while scoring the animal, however he/she must not offer information about the animal's name, awards of previous evaluations, show placings, or any health problems while the evaluator is scoring the animal. Evaluators are directed to score the animals as they stand.
9. It is not necessary to clip your animals, however, they should be clean and have their feet trimmed.
10. The evaluator enters in a number of descriptive trait assessments by measurement and/or linear code, and marks the presence and significance of undesirable characteristics and cull faults, according to the current CMGA Scorecard and Boer Breed Standards. The hand held computer used on the farm will, from the evaluator's inputs, aid in calculating the final score.
11. Both registered Percentage and Purebred animals must conform to Boer Breed Standards. The breeder has the option to have unregistered animals evaluated – the evaluator will mark all of the individual type traits, but will not calculate a final score. Fees are the same for all evaluations.
12. Any Cull Defects marked will result in a final score of "NO SCORE", but the evaluator will still mark each of the individual type traits. In the case of a "No Score" result, fees shall NOT be refunded.
Breeders are strongly recommended to check animals for cull faults prior to evaluation.
13. Animals are ranked as follows:
 - Excellent (EX): 90 and over
 - Very Good (VG): 85-89
 - Good Plus (G+): 80-84
 - Good (G): 75-79
 - Fair (F): 70-74

14. Animals that achieve an Excellent final score will have no numeric score value, just EX.
15. A re-evaluation score cannot be any lower than previous official evaluations; however, it can be higher.
16. DOES must have kidded at least once in order to be evaluated and must have kidded within one year of the evaluation. For an Excellent final score, does must be at least 3 years old and have kidded at least twice. Younger animals can achieve a maximum possible score of VG89.
17. BUCKS may be evaluated after one year of age. For an Excellent final score, bucks must be at least 3 years old and have at least one registered offspring. Younger animals can achieve a maximum possible score of VG89.
18. A current listing of fees and possible rule changes or additions will be published in the Canadian Meat Goat Journal and on the website (www.canadianmeatgoat.com).

